

JAPAN IS TO
LIMIT ZONE
OF HOSTILITY

Bryan Assured by British Bills Offered in House Charge China Will Not Suffer.

GERMANY MAY YIELD TAX LEVY ADVOCATED

Kaiser's Government It Is Said, Will Turn Kiaochow Over To the Chinese.

An official assurance by the British foreign office that any operations in which Japan may enter against Germany in the Far East will be confined to the China Sea and the mainland, was presented to Secretary Bryan yesterday by Charge d'Affaires Colville Barclay, of the British Embassy here.

This, together with a general belief that Germany will seek to avoid an open clash with Japan at this time by turning over directly to China the town and fortifications of Kiaochow, as demanded by Japan in her note to Berlin, contributed to allay the uneasiness felt here over the Far East situation.

President's Solemn Warning.

A solemn warning by the President against expressions of sentiment or actions by citizens of the United States which might stir up, in this country, reflections of the strife in Europe, was believed to have been issued partly, at least, because of the apprehension felt in private and political circles over the potentialities in the German-Japanese situation.

The warning will have the effect, it is believed, of curbing meddlesome dispositions and undiplomatic resolutions and expressions in Congress and elsewhere.

That the British foreign office found it advisable to make the announcement as to the scope of Japan's projected operations occasioned some surprise here. In some quarters it was regarded as a gentle hint to Japan. The announcement, however, does not limit to the mainland whatever territorial spoils Japan may expect as her share in the event of victory for her allies.

May Turn Land Over.

The belief that Germany plans to turn the debated territory over to the Chinese government direct, and has advised the Chinese government to have troops at hand to receive and hold it, is held in well-informed circles.

The German Embassy was reopened yesterday by Charge d'Affaires Haniel von Haimhausen. The German charge has not been able to get into communication with his government, owing to the interception of cable service, and has not been officially informed of Japan's demand on his government.

While it is certain that Japan will desire to be a party to any negotiations for the turning over of Kiaochow to China, it is not believed she will back such a desire with her arms, providing the requirements of her ultimatum are complied with and Germany demands no indemnity or recompense for her improvements there. Japan will, however, with a view to increasing her prestige, insist that there be no question as to what influence is responsible for Germany's relinquishment of Kiaochow.

Connection Is Interesting.

The probable connection between the Kiaochow demand and Japan's enforced relinquishment, at the insistence of Germany, France, and Russia, of the Peng-Tien territory, which she had wrenched from China in the last Chinese-Japanese war, is interesting. This has never been forgotten in Nippon, particularly as shortly thereafter, Germany took Kiaochow on a flimsy pretext.

The Kaiser was held responsible for the action of the powers in forcing Japan to relinquish the Peng-Tien territory, and Japan is, therefore, more than ready to avenge the hurt at a time when Germany cannot defend herself in the Far East.

Okuma Rescues World.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Tokyo, Aug. 18.—"The Imperial government of Japan will take no such action as would give to a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding the safety of their territories or possessions," declared Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, in addressing a gathering of Japanese merchants assembled from all parts of the country today.

He said it was the intention of Japan to eliminate German influence in China. He added:

"Japan's warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the object of the defense of her own limits."

WOULD BAN
EXPORTS TO
CUT PRICES

To Keep Food in This Country.

TAX LEVY ADVOCATED

Reports of Extortion Plots Received as Federal Probe Goes On.

To prevent exportation of food from the United States is the object of a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Vare, of Pennsylvania.

Representative Keating, of Colorado, offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to authorize Congress to levy an export tax.

If passed, these two measures, designed for the benefit of American consumers, will keep food prices down. This is predicated upon the theory that the rise in prices is due largely to the holding of enormous supplies of food for export at war prices. If exportation were prohibited, it is thought the remedy now sought would be at hand.

Exports Help Prolong War.

"The Democratic administration," said Mr. Vare, "has placed the ban on loans to the warring nations, holding that such loans might violate the spirit of neutrality and keep the nation receiving the loan in condition to fight indefinitely. Supplying food to a warring nation may be regarded similarly, as we not only help to prolong the war, but make this country one of the chief sufferers."

Representative Keating said that the European war is likely to cost the people of the United States almost as much as any of the nations involved. He said the sugar trust raised the price of sugar about 3 and one-half cents practically in a day and predicted that this increase will bring from American consumers \$2.50 per capita or about \$250,000,000 a year.

"An export tax would never be levied except in such an emergency as now confronts the nation," said Mr. Keating. "The only thing we can do is to serve notice on greedy combines that American consumers must not be held up, and that, if necessary, we will stop the exportation of the products they control to force a readjustment of prices."

Charges Sugar Combine.

"That sugar producers and refiners in the Middle West have united unlawfully to raise prices was reported to the Department of Justice by a special agent who is investigating the increase of food costs. The agent declared he had evidence that an association of flour producers in the Middle West also is conspiring with retailers to fix prices."

B. E. Folsom, of New York City, filed charges with the Department of Justice that a large corporation controlling a chain of drug stores had increased prices 100 per cent.

The department received a communication from President Oxnard, of the American Beet Sugar Company, which was designed to clear that corporation of any suspicion of price fixing.

A circular letter issued by the Spool Cotton Company, of New York, announcing a 20 per cent advance in price on numerous lines of spool cotton, to take effect August 15, was also received at the department.

Merchants Summoned Here.

The Federal grand jury of the District held a short session yesterday, at which an effort was made to ascertain how far, if at all, local commission merchants were responsible for the price fixing here. Many merchants have been summoned to appear before the grand jury.

Maryland and Virginia farmers reported that they are receiving no more for the truck they send to this market. They think they, as producers, should participate in any legitimate increase in prices. Conditions have caused proprietors of local cafes seriously to consider putting up their prices.

John H. Sherman, superintendent of weights and measures, will today receive several family clubs who have acted upon his suggestion that they get together to buy foods at wholesale.

"On Eve of Great Battle,"
Namus Writer Wires

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 18.—Granville Fortescue, correspondent of the London Telegraph, sent the following dispatch from Namur to his paper today:

"We are on the eve of the first great battle. Aeroplanes are encircling overhead. Six hundred thousand Germans are sweeping on toward the Meuse. I cannot give you direct information as to the disposition of the forces, for obvious reasons."

KAISER AND GEN. VON MOLTKE IN FIELD AND INFANTRY IN RIFLE PITS



In the insert picture Emperor William, of Germany is seen at the left and his military advisor, Gen. von Moltke, at the right. The Kaiser is reported to have started from Berlin for Malin with his general staff. The back ground picture was taken while the fighting around Liege was in progress. It shows German soldiers in the rifle pits and is the first picture of the actual fighting to be received in this country.

M'REYNOLDS
NAMED FOR
HIGH COURT

Thomas Watt Gregory to Succeed Him As the Attorney General

The nomination of James C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States, to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Lurton, will be sent to the Senate today.

Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas, who for the last year has been employed as a special assistant Attorney General in charge of the New Haven case, will be named as the successor to Mr. McReynolds in President Wilson's Cabinet.

The elevation of Mr. McReynolds to the Supreme Court will mark the first break in the President's official family in the year and a half of its life.

Sent in His Acceptance.

There has been no doubt ever since the death of Mr. Justice Lurton that Mr. McReynolds could have the place on the bench if he wanted it. There was a good deal of doubt, however, whether Mr. McReynolds would care to give up the Cabinet place and the many plans that he had mapped out for the conduct of that office. It was only a few days ago that he finally made up his mind to leave the Cabinet and accept the appointment.

Mr. Gregory, the new Attorney General, is fifty-three years old. He is supposed to have had the strong backing of Col. E. M. House, the President's friend from Texas and New York.

Mr. Gregory was graduated from Southern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1888. He was a special student at the University of Virginia, and took his degree of Bachelor of Law at the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1892, and has practiced there ever since.

His firm of Gregory & Bates was employed at one time to prosecute corporations for violating the anti-trust laws. Soon after Attorney General McReynolds took up his duties here, he selected Mr. Gregory as a special assistant to investigate the affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Gregory has been employed on that case ever since and has charge of the suit in equity for the dissolution of the New Haven system, which was filed in New York a few weeks ago.

Persons in Washington who have been thrown into contact with Mr. Gregory during his service here have been favorably impressed with his ability and personality, and his appointment undoubtedly will meet with the approval of official Washington.

His Record in Texas.

Mr. Gregory's home is in Austin. He served as assistant city attorney of Austin from 1891 to 1894. He declined an appointment as assistant attorney general of Texas, and also as District Judge. He is a regent of the University of Texas.

The appointment of Mr. McReynolds to the Supreme Court will add to that tribunal a lawyer who is known as having pronounced and advanced ideas in regard to the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. McReynolds, before he became Attorney General, had had large experience in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, especially in the prosecution of the tobacco trust and the so-called anthracite trust.

Mr. McReynolds in the period of his service as Attorney General has had more than his share of newspaper criticism. He has, however, steadfastly refused to be swayed by popular clamor and the President has viewed his course and services with high approval. Mr. McReynolds is a bachelor and is fifty-two years old.

There is likely to be opposition to his confirmation by one or two Senators, but it will not be serious.

WHISKY BLOWS UP;
ONE DEAD, TWO HURT

Colored Bartender Killed When Barrels of Drink Explode in Second Street Saloon.

RESCUER IS BADLY BURNED

One man is dead and two are injured as a result of an explosion of several barrels of whisky at 925 Second street southwest yesterday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock.

Frank Lawson, colored, Delaware avenue southwest, was killed. Sam Springfield, white, fifty-five years old, 236 K street southwest, was burned about the hands. Feston Croxon, colored, twenty-eight years old, of 121 K street southwest, also was burned.

The cause of the explosion could not be learned. One barrel exploded without the slightest warning. This was followed by others. Lawson, who was in the saloon, was badly burned about the body.

Springman passing by, rushed into the building to rescue Lawson, and was badly burned on the hands and lower limbs in dragging him out. Croxon was entering the saloon just as the explosion occurred.

Lawson was taken to Emergency Hospital in the automobile patrol of the Fourth precinct, but he lived only two hours.

The building caught fire from the explosion, but the firemen checked the flames. Damage of \$250 was done. The saloon is owned by Mrs. Anna Baker.

War Is Costing Europe
\$22,100,000 Each Day

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The military expert of the Matin, discussing the war from a French point of view, says:

"The Germans are reported to be dispatching the Guards and other picked troops to their right flank; that is to say, the left bank of the Meuse."

"No war in history will have devoured such huge sums of money as the present one. Military writers agree that about 5,000,000 men are under arms, and to these must be added 300,000 seamen, making a grand total of 5,300,000 on sea and land."

"If the Balkan war can be taken as an example, the cost of each man mobilized amounts to \$250 a day, which shows that the European war is costing about \$22,100,000 a day, not counting the destruction of property."

JAMAICA READY FOR WAR.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Kingston, Aug. 18.—Jamaica has been in a state of war for two weeks but business continues as usual and the people are calm. At first the German cruisers in the Caribbean were feared but now convinced of absolute security the banks are advancing money as usual. There is no great financial stringency. The American flag is flown with the "Union Jack," and German sailors are being removed from the British ships as fast as they arrive.

THE WAR AND
THE POCKET NERVE.

How the outbreak in Europe will affect the investor, business man and laborer. How money will be raised for the war and how it will affect America. Striking series of articles by

CHARLES A. CONANT
IN SUNDAY'S HERALD.

Showing the manner in which Europe has been piling up gold for years in anticipation of a death struggle.

ORDER NOW. SUNDAY HERALD.

CZAR READY
TO GIVE AID
TO ALLIES

Germany and Austria Gained Nothing From Preparedness

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 18.—All news from the land frontiers is good. It is true there has been no collision between the main armies as yet, and the preliminary movements settle nothing; but we should be fairly contented about the position of the land forces of the allies.

When the Russian advance begins it will gather weight certainly and possibly velocity as it proceeds. The resulting momentum will tell its tale in history of the campaign.

Germany has gained nothing, absolutely nothing, from her superior readiness. Neither has Austria.

Strong Enough Now.

Russia has completed her preparations without any interference on the part of the enemy, and though not so strong as she will be in a week or two, she is quite strong enough to make herself exceedingly unpleasant. Austria, with the Serbian army harassing her in the south with her detachments on the Rhine and with Italy growing daily more excited is not in a position to second Germany with all her forces.

This is the situation which Moltke always foresaw in the old days, and it prevented him from taking sanguine views of the assistance which Austria could render. No doubt the main Austrian army is in Galicia or within half a day's march of the Russian front, but it is a most serious disadvantage that such a part of the Austro-Hungarian forces should be frittered away upon secondary operations.

The fact that the Russian offense has begun before the German armies in the west have done anything, is of capital importance and knocks the bottom out of the German plan. Only very hard and successful fighting by the German armies can relieve the situation, which will otherwise grow worse daily. With every week that passes, Russia will be able to do more.

Situation More Favorable.

The situation of the allies is more favorable. The attempt of the first and fourth German cavalry divisions to husk the Belgian army met with marked failure. We must watch for a renewed effort to throw von Emmich's army across the river, but if this is not done, then the only thing left for the German masses to do is to brave the parallel battle so hateful to the German strategist, and to endeavor with heads down to burst through the living barriers of the Meuse between Verdun and Namur.

There cannot well be more than thirteen or fourteen German army corps (400,000 to 500,000) available for this operation. Of these, two, at least, must be left to face the Belgians on the Meuse, and there are two corps which have been severely hammered and probably are not yet reconstituted. With this mass the French-Belgians ought to be able to deal irrespective of any other help.

If the Germans remain long quiescent on the defensive the allies will advance in search of them. There is no sign or word of German advance, but in the situation in which the main German mass finds itself there is nothing to be done but to call up every man and attack the enemy with the utmost energy and determination.

The French offensive campaign in Lorraine should occupy the attention of the German's First and the Bavarian's Fourth and Twenty-fourth Corps and unless it is related in strength serious consequences for the Germans may supervene. Much of the weakness of the German position will disappear if bold offensive tactics break through the line of the allies upon the Meuse. There is good hope that the German attack may be successfully resisted.

VAST ARMIES CLOSE IN FOR
DECISIVE BATTLE ON MEUSET. R. APPEALS TO
MAINE FARMERS

Colonel Tells 'Em Both Old Parties Are "Thoroughly Insincere."

MOOSE THE ONE HOPE

Only Progressives, He Says, Can Cut Evils Out of Body Politic Without Damaging It.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt made a strong appeal to the Maine farmers to join the Progressive party in a speech here today before an audience drawn from many parts of Maine. He advocated a tariff made according to the findings of a scientific commission so as actually to lower the cost of living; control of monopolies of such kind that farmers' co-operation would not be hampered, and an administrative body to tell business men in advance what they can and cannot do. His speech, in part, follows:

"We believe that in this country nowadays there is a call for some sort of political organization for just everyday common decency. The trouble is a cald moral sense on one side and a hysteria, and insincerity on the other. If we can only get the rubbish off the souls of the weary, plain citizens, there will be a tidal wave in our favor. It is the stay-at-home who really defeats us. As soon as we can get him to understanding that this government is his if he chooses to take possession of it, then he will show the men who have profited by business and political corruption that there is a God in Israel."

"Both Thoroughly Insincere."

"Neither of the old party organizations has any idea what it is doing, and neither of them has really any principle at all. In consequence, both the old party organizations are thoroughly insincere and hypocritical, and I wish, above all things else, to call the attention of the plain, decent, rank and file of the two old parties to the fact that no permanent good comes from retaining in power organizations which seek to win elections by announcement of devotion to policies which they actually abandon after election."

"Two years ago a good many honest people were deceived into supporting gentlemen like Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Peters because these gentlemen assured the voters that they were really Progressives and would stand for Progressive policies. But, as a matter of fact, in Congress they have stood absolutely with the Bourbon reactionaries of the stamp of Mr. Gallinger."

"There is equally little hope in the Democratic party organization. Two years ago in their platform and on the stump their representatives announced that they would reduce the tariff and thereby lower the cost of living and solve the trust question. They have reduced the tariff. The only effect this had upon the trust question was to weaken the smaller competitors of the trusts in the industries affected by the trusts. It did not reduce the cost of living, but it did reduce the capacity of the average man to earn a living. Their promises were absolutely falsified, and their action has been an important contributory cause to business anxiety and depression."

Expert Tariff Commission.

"The one chance of accomplishing results worth having is to adopt the Progressive platform as regards the tariff, the trusts, as regards both business and labor. A tariff commission of non-partisan experts, if as efficiently handled

Continued on Page Two.

AUSTRIAN SHIP SUNK
IN THE ADRIATIC SEA;
LONDON REPORTS FIGHT

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—It is admitted in an official message from Vienna that the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle in the Adriatic Sea off Antivara last Sunday.

London, Aug. 18.—Confirming the report that a German cruiser had fired upon a flotilla of British warships 100 miles off Harwich, the official press bureau of the war office and the admiralty has issued the following bulletin:

"Some desultory fighting has taken place during the day between the British patrolling squadron and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers. No losses are reported or claimed, but a certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea."

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Central News says that the Germans this evening commenced a forward movement over the whole battle line. It is stated that the movement has been made by direct orders of the Kaiser.

Aeroplanes of Allied Forces Sight German Invaders 600,000 Strong Sweeping on Towards Center of Belgium Where Government Officials Have Taken Refuge In Rear of Battalions of the Defenders

GIGANTIC FRENCH ARMY HURLED ACROSS
GERMAN LINE FROM DIRECTION OF BELFORT

Three battles already opened, for control of Northern Belgium, for Ardennes, for Lorraine. This week may decide fortunes of war. Germans have moved forward, despite severe checks they are reported to have received.

Namur dispatch to London Telegraph says on eve of great battle 600,000 Germans are sweeping toward Meuse. Brussels in terror. Thousands fled to Antwerp. Queen Elizabeth and two children at Antwerp.

Right wing of the German army seems to be cutting off Belgian army from main body of French allies. Fighting at many points. Germans demanded surrender of Brussels, which was refused.

French war office announces Germans being pushed back toward Rhine. First great battle between French and Germans expected to take place at Strassburg.

Servians report decisive defeat of Austrians near Shabatz. Say 15,000 annihilated.

Persistent rumors circulated at The Hague that Crown Prince William of Germany is wounded and dying at Aix-la-Chapelle. Emperor hurrying to bedside.

One hundred thousand English troops in France. Active preparations being made to secure more.

Two German cruisers, disabled, towed into Hongkong, Shanghai reports.

Austrian cruiser, No. 19, struck mine and sank at Pola Harbor. Only one member of crew saved.

Russian general staff says Russians are more than holding own against Austro-German allies.

President Wilson urges Americans observe strict neutrality in speech and conduct and to act fairly to all.

German cruiser Leipzig steams out of San Francisco, presumably for Samoa.

German cavalry seen north of Antwerp. Civil guard in city placed on war footing.

French troops in Albania ordered to Cetinje to assist in protecting Montenegrin territory.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg states, in spite of the fact that entire German mobilization is not complete, Germans already met with great success.

Estimates of total forces now under arms are 8,500,000 soldiers and 340,000 seamen.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumo is evidently bent upon following the German cruiser Leipzig wherever she may lead, acting according to developments.

Canada is mobilizing 20,000 troops for the British army.

The Japanese premier announced that Japan's war operations would be limited.

The Kaiser complained to the United States of anti-German expressions here.

Paris reported that a German aeroplane had been destroyed in Russian Samno and that four of its officers were killed.

Chinese troops are being sent out to take the Kiaochow territory, in consequence of Japan's ultimatum to Germany.

By CAPT. GRANVILLE FORTESCUE,
Special Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph and the Washington Herald.

Namur, Belgium, Aug. 18 (Delayed).—We are on the eve of the first great battle of the war. I cannot give you direct information as to the disposition of the forces for obvious reasons. But the aeroplanes everywhere circling overhead, it is not easy to conceal 600,000 Germans sweeping on toward the Meuse.

The engagement at Dinant on Sunday was the first fight outside Liege that can be called a battle. The German forces included a cavalry division of the guards, supported by five battalions of infantry—each battalion containing 250 men each and several companies with machine guns.

The attack was begun by the Germans, but they were forced to retire by the accurate firing of the French artillery, which seems more accurate than that of the Germans.

The French cavalry arrived late in the afternoon and pursued the infantry, taking some prisoners, but more horses than men. Several hundred of the latter were captured.

Aeroplanes on Scout Duty.

Here is a common experience in the theater of the war: Suddenly the whirr of an aeroplane sounds overhead and then we hear a scattered volley. The aeroplane is a German and the garri-son is trying to pot it, despite the fact that it must be 2,000 feet up.

They are striking in appearance, these German aeroplanes. Scarab shaped the whole machine is white except for a panel in sky blue painted across the center of each wing. The engine of the German machine makes a louder noise than the French or American engine.

The aeroplanes we were watching as the fight at Dinant came to an end circled above the forts where it remained for about half an hour and then disappeared toward the east. The contrast between the Belgian soldier and the French is striking. The former takes his work most seriously. The latter meets every circumstance with a smile. The French troops here are busily engaged digging trenches under the boiling August sun in uniforms more suitable for winter than summer. The sleepless nights are the real hardships the troops so far have had to endure.

German Advance Toward Brussels Is Checked

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Brussels, Aug. 18.—With the evident intention of allaying the anxiety of the people, the war office issued a bulletin at noon saying that "The German incursion toward Brussels seems to have been stopped."

The statement adds: "The situation remains excellent for our army."